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| **Call for applications** for DERF funding of emergency relief interventions responding to the following eligible humanitarian crisis:  **Title:** Severe Drought in Somalia (21-008-SP)  **Location(s):** Somalia (incl. Somaliland)  **DERF Funding Modality:** DERF Funding Modality *Rapid Response*  **Call window for submission of applications:**  Applications are received and processed on an ongoing basis from **November 26, 2021, until January 3, 2022,** at 23:45 CET*. (Please note that applications are not processed between 22 December 2021 – 3 January 2022).*  **The following additional conditions will apply for this Call:**  The DERF will allocate a total of up to DKK 6.000.000 for this Call. Applicants can apply for max 1.000.000 each (grant ceiling). | | | | | |
| **Alert title and location** | **Alert type, source, and date** | **Crisis type** | **Information on the humanitarian crisis and emergency relief needs** | **Known non-HPA DK org. in crisis location(s)** | **Assessment of DERF relevance** |
| **Title:** Severe Drought in Somalia  **Location:**  Somalia & Somaliland | **Alert Type:** Other Appeal  **Crisis Start:**  November 23, 2021  **Alert Source:** Organisation for Rehabilitation of Somalia –OFROSOM  **Supplemented by:**  State of Emergency Declaration, GoS, Hiiraan News, 23/11/2021  UNOCHA Drought Snapshot, 24/11/2021  ACAPS Crisis Update, 24/11/2021  WFP-FAO Hunger Hotspots, Aug-Nov 2021  IPC-FEWSNET Food Security & Malnutrition Snapshot, September 2021  FSNAU-FAO 2021 Post-Gu Assessment, September 2021 | Spike in a protracted crisis | Somalia, as for the majority of the Horn of Africa (HoA), is experiencing a worsening drought, with an estimated 80% of land in Somalia currently in a state of severe drought. The third consecutive below-average rainy season is marked by the current *Deyr* rainy season (Oct-Dec) continuing to yield below average rainfall. Following reports from the Drought Situation Committee, Somalia's Prime Minister declared a state of emergency on 23 November 2021. A projected 3.5 million people across Somalia are facing food consumption gaps or depletion of livelihood assets indicative of crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes through the end of the year, in the absence of humanitarian assistance. The projection represents a 67% increase in the number of people facing severe food insecurity compared to the same period in 2020 (FEWSNET-FAO, 09/09/2021).  Drought, locust infestation, floods and conflict are affecting nearly 2.6 million people across Somalia and has resulted in the displacement of 113,000 people. Affected people are experiencing serious water and food shortages. They also face an elevated risk of contracting waterborne diseases due to inadequate access to safe water, as well as sanitation and hygiene facilities (ACAPS, 24/11/2021). Somalia is consistently scoring well-above average, and highest in the region, as related to the INFORM Risk Index with vulnerability 9.1/10 and lack of coping capacities at 8.8/10. Similarly, the Global Crisis Severity Index ranks Somalia highest in the HoA at 5/5.  Due to the lack of pasture and water many livestock have died, disrupting livelihoods and aggravating numbers of displaced. As herders might be forced to move to other areas, the risk of communal conflict over pasture, grazing land and rangeland is likely to increase. Food insecurity is projected to worsen significantly through May 2022, with many families expected to experience increased hunger and erosion of their capacity to cope with overlapping crises (FAO SWALIM, 22/11/2021).  **Particularly Vulnerable Groups:**  Displaced people in Somalia are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity  because they have limited access to livelihood assets, limited clan or family support,  , and a high reliance on humanitarian assistance. In addition, women, girls, children, female-headed families and disabled are disproportionally affected by the crises. Evidence from UNFPA (05/03/2021) suggests that women are inadequately targeted for food aid and direct cash assistance, which could increase their food insecurity and lead to negative coping mechanisms, whilst FSNAU (09/09/2021) project that 1.2 million children under five are likely to be acutely malnourished between August 2021 and July 2022, including 213,400 children suffering from life-threatening severe malnutrition.  **Prioritised Emergency Actions:**   * Food Security * Nutrition * WASH * Protection   **Funding situation:** According to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), as of 18 November 2021 the plan remains 65.5% funded at $715.8 million. Although an increase of 35% from August 2021 (IRC, 16/08/2021) a significant funding gap exists when considering the projected crises scenarios for Somalia during the remainder of 2021 and extending into 2022.  **Humanitarian Access:** Many of the estimated 2.6 million crises-affected, displaced people live in Al Shabaab-controlled areas, where access and provision of humanitarian assistance is extremely complicated. Overall, humanitarian organisations in Somalia are facing access constraints in some affected areas due to ongoing conflict with a Projected Conflict Risk score of 10/10 (ACAPS, 24/11/2021). | Number of organisations present in specific localities: 18  Number of organisations in specific localities and with external funding: 3 (CSP and/or DERF) | Critical emergency and/or protection needs: Yes  Particularly vulnerable groups: Yes  Timeliness potential of DERF funded intervention: Yes    Funding gap in response: Yes  DERF funds available: Yes  **Recommend:**  Activate the DERF |